

TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 47

SEPTEMBER 20, 1934

No. 3

2 New Draper Looms Will Make First Appearance at the Greenville Show

Come to the Greenville Show and See What the
Draper Corporation Has Been Working on during
the past Two Years

4 Years Ago

X Model High Speed Loom
20% More Cloth

2 Years Ago

C Model Shuttle-Changer
for Rayons and Fine Cottons
R Model Duck Loom

This Year

XK Model High Speed Loom
for Dobby and Fancy Weaves
XL Model High Speed Loom
for Broad Sheetings

These 2 New Looms are 20% Faster

Than the K and L Model Looms They Replace—They Have All the X Model
Features with Many Improvements and Special Devices Designed for Their
Particular Range of Weaves

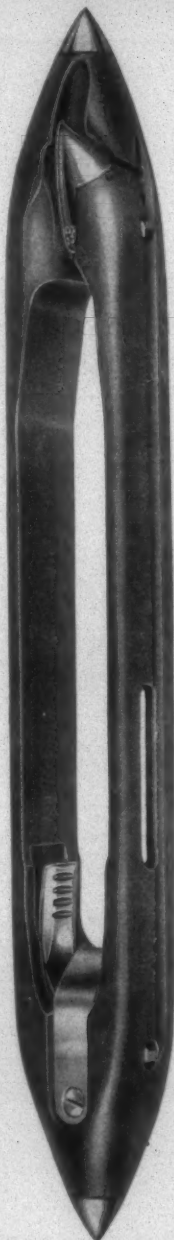
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**U S AUTOMATIC
LOOM SHUTTLE**

with tension to meet all conditions and purposes. Can be furnished in Dogwood, persimmon or fibre covered.



**U S FIBRE CLAD
SHUTTLE**

with Paterson tension for silk and rayon weaving, made to standard sizes for the new Crompton and Knowles Super Silk loom.

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TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 47—No. 3

SEPTEMBER 20, 1934

Code Authority States Position of Textile Industry

FOLLOWING a conference in Washington the Code Authority for the Cotton Textile Industry made public the following statement:

1. The United Textile Workers, the same organization which on September 1, 1934, called a general strike throughout the textile industry, previously called a similar strike last June in the Cotton Textile Industry because of alleged grievances.

2. Following this June strike order-conferences were held by the National Recovery Administrator with Thos. F. McMahon and Francis Gorman (representing the United Textile Workers) and also with the chairman of the Cotton Textile Code Authority.

3. Out of these conferences there grew a written settlement between the Administrator and the officials of the United Textile Workers, some of the terms of which are as follows:

(a) That the United Textile Workers receive representation on the Labor Advisory Board of the NRA.

(b) That the Cotton Textile Industrial Relations Board (the Bruere Board) be enlarged by the addition of one employee representative and one employer representative from the Cotton Textile Industry.

(c) That one representative of employees of the Cotton Textile Industry be appointed Labor Advisor to the Government members of the Cotton Textile Code Authority.

(d) That the Administrator further clearly define the powers of the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board, including the handling of pending or future claims and complaints, the alleged violations of Section 7 (a) and other working conditions.

(e) That the Research and Planning Division of the NRA be requested to investigate and report on the ability of the Cotton Textile Industry to assume any further burdens of cost arising out of increases in wage rate or a reduction in hours, or both.

(4) The terms of this settlement were promptly applied by the Government agencies and the industry.

(a) C. M. Fox, a cotton mill employee, was appointed to the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board.

(b) Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, was appointed to the Labor Advisory Board of the NRA.

(c) Abraham Binns, an official of the United Textile Workers, was appointed Labor Advisor to the Government members of the Cotton Textile Code Authority.

(d) The Research and Planning Division of the NRA reported that there was no factual or statistical basis for

any general increase at that time in Cotton Textile Code Wage rates. The report concluded that increased production, more or less simultaneously, in all industries, was "the necessary prior condition for a permanent increase in real wages."

5. This settlement was signed by Mr. McMahon and Mr. Gorman in behalf of the United Textile Workers. On July 16th the United Textile Workers called a strike in cotton mills throughout the State of Alabama on issues covered by the June strike settlement. C. M. Fox, although a member of Cotton Textile Industrial Relations Board, assisted in the conduct of the Alabama strike, and later became a member of the general strike committee of the United Textile Workers, thus ignoring his duties as a member of the official agency created to promote industrial harmony. He was supported in this action by Mr. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, and by Mr. Gorman, vice-president, both of whom had signed the strike agreement of June 2, 1934.

6. The Cotton Textile Industry was the first industry which appeared before the agencies of the Federal Government and accepted a code. To further the President's recovery program this industry gladly made improvements in working conditions which have been subject of universal comment during the past year. The industry in its co-operation with the Government in the first days of the New Deal voluntarily abolished child labor. It raised its average hourly wage rates 70 per cent. It shortened its weekly hours of work by nearly one-third. It added 140,000 workers to its payrolls. At the suggestion of the agencies of the Government, the Cotton Textile Industry was also the first to agree to the creation of an Industrial Relations Board composed of an equal number of representatives of labor and industry and of a chairman representing the public interest.

7. In the face of all this and under conditions of declining volume of business in the industry, the United Textile Workers, who represent only a minority of the employees, ignored all agencies of the NRA and called a general strike in this industry notwithstanding the June settlement.

8. No one deplores more than this industry the lawless violence that has grown out of this conflict. We regard these consequences as the inevitable result of organized assaults upon men and women exercising their right to work.

9. Under the joint resolution the board of inquiry is inquiring into the facts. We believe such inquiry will be useful, and we will gladly co-operate in this investigation.

10. We have been unable to find any basis for a re-

quest to the board of inquiry to act as an arbitration board. We have already commented on the impossible conditions attached by the strike chairman to his suggestion for such a request.

11. Apart from that the issues themselves are not, in our opinion, appropriate subjects for arbitration.

We believe that:

The right to remain at work free from mass intimidation and violence is created by law;

The right to collective bargaining in each plant, defined by the National Recovery Act and embodied in the Textile Code, and the demand of the strike chairman that his group be recognized as having the right to speak for those textile workers who have rejected his leadership, is an issue already settled by the law;

Changes in the code provisions as to minimum wages and maximum hours involve code amendments—amendments to the law. The Recovery Act and the code provide the only lawful methods for amendments;

Matters relating to the so-called "stretch-out" and to alleged violations of Section 7 (a) are matters of Governmental administration. Changes in conduct of Governmental administration are matters for action by the constituted authorities.

12. The Board of Inquiry will find that the Code Authority has heretofore urged the strengthening and improvement of the functioning of Government machinery in these matters. We continue to urge the strengthening of this machinery.

13. The Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board (the Bruere Board), established under the code, has been expected to function for 450,000 workers employed by 1,200 cotton mills in 25 States, with insufficient Government appropriation to obtain an adequate staff. We therefore specifically urge that the Cotton Textile National Relations Board be properly financed to further equip itself with an adequate staff of its selection and operating under its direction to perform the important tasks assigned to it.

14. After long conference with many manufacturers we have reached decisions that seem to us inescapable and which represent the considered opinion of this industry.

15. We hold the solemn conviction that the issues at stake go far beyond any temporary industrial dispute. We believe that the future of our country demands our support of the principle that law shall not be amended by force; that the provisions of a Government code shall not be changed by intimidation and violence; that the will of Congress and of the President, as expressed in the procedure of the NRA, shall not be set aside by flying squadrons.

Settle Disputes Over Rayon Cloth

CONTROVERSIES over rayon cloth, rayon and acetate cloth and rayon yarn are among those recently settled by the arbitration bureau of the National Federation of Textiles, Inc. Summaries of a few representative cases handled by the bureau follow:

A converter asked for payment of \$250 from a dress manufacturer to cover the contract price of nine pieces of all-rayon Bedford cord. He stated that he had refused to accept the return of one piece of the merchandise as requested by the dress manufacturer because it had been cut, and under the silk code he could not accept the re-

turn of any merchandise after being cut. Subsequently the dress manufacturer had claimed that the dresses manufactured from the material were defective and refused to pay the invoice when due.

The dress manufacturer contended that he had received a cotton material whereas, he stated, he had been informed when placing the order that it was silk and rayon. This was denied by the converter. Tests were submitted by the dress manufacturer, however, showing that it was all rayon. It was claimed by the dress manufacturer that the merchandise was defective and asked for reimbursement of \$300 to cover losses sustained.

It was brought out that the dress manufacturer had purchased the goods from the counter of the converter and saw what he was buying. Examination of the merchandise in question proved to the arbitrators that the dress manufacturer's claim was unwarranted and they directed him to pay the full amount of the invoice plus interest.

GREIGE SAND CREPE

Late delivery was the reason given by a converter for his refusal to accept ninety-one pieces of rayon sand crepe in the raw. He stated that the contract specified equal weekly deliveries during a certain month but that the goods were not billed to him until the second day of the following month.

The weaver claimed that the goods were ready for delivery at his mill on the last day of the month but because of a blizzard the roads were impassable to the mill and, therefore, he was unable to make delivery until the second day of the next month. He disclaimed responsibility, contending that the delay was beyond his control, and he asked that the converter accept the ninety-one pieces at contract price, which amounted to \$3,000.

The arbitrators believed that the weaver should not have waited until the last day of the month to attempt to make delivery of the entire order, but should have made deliveries throughout the month. They decided that, due to the blizzard, a delivery on the second day of the following month was a good delivery to the extent of twenty-nine pieces and they directed the converter to accept and pay for twenty-nine pieces, amounting to \$975.

ACETATE-AND-RAYON CLOTH

A converter claimed that 110 pieces of acetate and rayon crepe were unmerchantable due to weaving imperfections and he asked to return to the weaver fifty-two pieces and fifty-eight pieces in the raw and to receive reimbursement for the raw goods cost plus dye charges amounting to \$6,200 and loss of profits of \$800. He stated that the two sample pieces which were shown to him at the time the order was placed also contained weaving imperfections which were called to the attention of the weaver who gave the assurance that the rest of the merchandise would be satisfactory. He admitted that the merchandise had not been dyed until approximately two months after final delivery of the goods and claimed that he had immediately called the defects to the attention of the weaver after he had received the dyed and finished merchandise from the dyer.

The weaver claimed that he had delivered merchantable goods and in accordance with the samples on which the contract was placed, denying that the converter had complained about the perfection of the samples. He claimed that the converter had not complained about the merchandise until four months after delivery which was contrary to the provisions governing the contract and he, therefore, disclaimed responsibility.

(Continued on Page 22)

WORLD'S LARGEST MULTI-V-DRIVE

G.T.M.-SPECIFIED GOODYEAR EMERALD CORD V BELT

INSTALLED BY WORTHINGTON PUMP AND MACHINERY CORPORATION
HARRISON, NEW JERSEY

On 1000 H.P. Diesel-driven dredge pump for McWilliams Dredging Company
Number of belts: 54



Matched construction insures close to 100% power-efficiency

THE practicability of using high-efficiency multiple V drives on heavy duty machinery is demonstrated by the 54-belt giant pictured here, said to be the largest in the world.

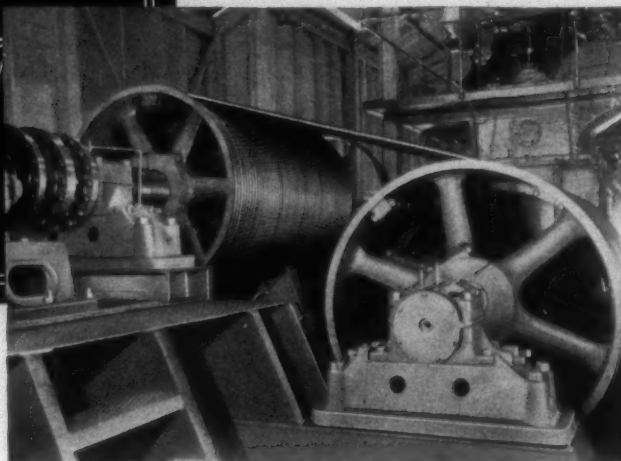
It is part of a 1000 H.P. Diesel-driven pump installation, recently made by the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation on a huge dredge operated by the McWilliams Dredging Company of Chicago.

Because efficiency, dependability and long life command a special premium in dredge service, the Worthington engineers took no chances. They specified 54 Goodyear Emerald Cord V Belts, 1½" wide, 420" long, as recommended by the G.T.M.—Goodyear Technical Man—for these reasons:

Emerald Cord V Belts are precision built in matched sets, uniform in length and accurate in cross-section—*insuring practically slipless grip!*

The load is carried entirely by a core of high-tensile low-stretch cords, deeply embedded in high quality rubber that neutralizes the forces of tension and compression in flexing over pulleys—*insuring greater strength, long flexing life and high fatigue resistance.*

**54 Goodyear Emerald
Cord V Belts speed
giant dredge pump**



As a result of this greater flexibility and grip, Emerald Cord V Belts transmit power with an efficiency close to 100%, and permit a uniformity of operation impossible with other belts.

SPECIFIED BY

On many drives where even, maximum power is requisite—on textile machinery; ball, rod and tube mills; clay, heavy saw mill and paper working machinery; crushers, pumps and compressors, the G.T.M. recommends Emerald Cord V Belts and individually specifies them to your equipment.

Why not talk it over with this practical expert. Perhaps he could save you money, too. To get in touch with him, address Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California—or the nearest Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Goods Distributor.

**BELTS • MOLDED GOODS
HOSE • PACKING**

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF GOODYEAR TIRES

THE GREATEST NAME

IN RUBBER

GOODYEAR



A Statement on the Textile Strike Situation

By Junius M. Smith

Business Manager, Textile Bulletin

A Radio Address From Station WBT, Charlotte Sunday, September 16, 8 P. M.

WITH the call to strike thrown back in their laps by the hosiery mill workers of the South, union officials are today faced with the undeniable fact that the cotton textile strike is fast losing ground in the Southern States.

This statement is based on reports received direct from the mills, and the exaggerated claims of union leaders is further discredited by the *actual figures* covering the situation.

During last week, a total of 1,423,436 spindles in the Carolinas, that at some time had been made inoperative by the strike, were restored to operation. Sixty-six mills in North Carolina and ten in South Carolina reopened, and with the Georgia National Guard now mobilized, we are confident that many mills in that State will resume operations tomorrow. The wings of the Flying Squadron have been clipped.

It is especially significant that members of the United Textile Workers at Union and Lockhart, S. C., to the number of 1,700 voted last night to return to work tomorrow morning.

TEXTILE BULLETIN has contended from the very start that the vast majority of cotton mill workers in the South were *not* in sympathy with the strike. Had it not been for the lawless flying squadrons and other forms of intimidation, few Southern mills would ever have been closed.

The strike is a movement engineered by the leaders for their *own* selfish ends and without regard for the heavy loss it has already entailed upon the workers, the very persons whose interests the leaders were supposed to foster.

Our hearts go out to the thousands of men and women who have been forced from their jobs by actual or threatened violence, and we are likewise sorry for the small minority who, under the spell of glittering promises, made by these irresponsible leaders, quit their work voluntarily when the strike was called.

May we urge this latter class, now that the band playing and flag waving is over, to soberly consider which is the wiser course; to continue to follow blindly the commands of these foreigners who presume to tell them when they shall work and when they shall walk out; or to return to their jobs tomorrow.

We have confidence enough in the intelligence of these men and women to believe that they will decide upon the latter course. After all, a pay envelope is a far more substantial thing than the empty promise of a union leader.

May we quote the following paragraphs of a letter received yesterday from one of the most respected and best loved manufacturers in this State:

"My sympathy goes out to these misguided mill workers," says this mill president. "I know these people and

as a whole they are the finest set of folks on earth. I myself have worked in the mill for 48 years, and during all these years, a good many of which I worked as a hand in the mills, it never occurred to me that I could force unnatural conditions in this country. To see these fine folks led off to keep up a bunch of racketeers is almost more than I can stand.

"We must save our fine set of laboring people from the clutches of these people. The sad part is that I shall never live to see the wrong righted that has been done."

TEXTILE BULLETIN predicts that the week will witness the reopening of scores of additional plants that have been closed since the strike started, and that by the end of the week, the returning of employees to their jobs will have become a stampede.

Mills Get Credits On Tax Exemptions

Washington.—Guy T. Helvering, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, stated that processors have been quick to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the Dieterich Act of converting into credits the amounts involved in claims for refund already on file. He added that in July and early August the bureau wrote letters to about 450 first processors advising them of their privilege in this respect.

It will be recalled that the Dieterich Act which became effective on June 16, 1934, permits first processors of the various commodities, the processing of which is subject to tax under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, to take credit on their monthly tax returns for the amount of processing tax refundable with respect to article delivered for charitable distribution or use. First processors, therefore, instead of paying the processing tax in such cases and awaiting refunds, have the privilege of taking credit on their monthly returns.

In a press release the bureau states:

"In order that the charitable organizations may derive the benefit intended by the statute the processor is required to furnish an affidavit to the effect that the amount with respect to which refund or credit is claimed has not been included in the price of the product delivered, or that such amount was not collected from the organization, or that the claimant has repaid, or has entered into a bona fide agreement in writing to repay, such amount to the organization which received the product for charitable distribution or use.

"Commissioner Helvering made it clear that where claims for credit are filed pursuant to the provisions of the Dieterich law, the formal procedure of making direct refund claims is eliminated and the amounts involved are not withheld from working capital. In this way processors are relieved to a substantial extent of the circuitous procedure of first paying the tax and then seeking to recover the amount through claim for refund."

Do you use *Gums*?

ARABIC • KARAYA • TRAGACANTH...for *Printing, Finishing, etc.*

The Story of Gum Tragacanth



1. Tragacanth Gum Bush.



2. Mountainous regions of Persia in which the gum is gathered. Only sand, rocks and the Tragacanth shrubs from 1 foot to 2 feet high.



5. Sorting into grades. Wages 1 Kran (about 6¢) per day.



3. Tapping the shrub. The rocks, etc., must be dug away to expose the stem—which is then slit with a sharp knife to let the gum ooze out.



4. Bringing the gum down from the mountains. Only small donkeys or camels can be used.



6. Weighing and packing in cases.



7. On its way to the coast. Once more on donkey or camel back.



8. The final stage, in the river steamers bound for the port, thence on its final journey to London, Marseilles or New York.

• For over 20 years we have been importing and milling gums for all purposes and can supply you with any type or quality.

Our large stocks of Arabic, Karaya and Tragacanth Gums are available in all grades and in any form—whole, crushed, granulated or powdered. These gums may be had from stock, undiluted, unblended in the original import packages, or milled to your own specifications.

The facilities of our laboratories are at your disposal without obligation. Write us today of your special requirements or send us samples of what you now use and we will match with counter samples and submit quotations.

JACQUES WOLF & Co.

Manufacturing Chemists and Importers • Passaic, New Jersey

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Cotton and Other Problems

By C. T. Revere

Munds, Winslow & Potter

IN our present situation the fate of cotton is so inextricably intertwined with other influences that only a brief reference to the intrinsic factors relating to this commodity seems to be called for. Speculative disappointment resulting from the publication of the last bureau report placing the yield at 9,252,000 bales, an increase of only 57,000 bales over the August figures, has caused some liquidation. Just how much improvement may result from the late August and early September rainfall in the Southwest and how much this may be offset by losses in other portions of the belt will be determined by climatic developments in the next six or eight weeks. A late frost is regarded as essential for the maturing of any new fruit that may be put on by the plant in the recently drought stricken portions of Texas and Oklahoma.

The textile strike is a labor upheaval of major importance. It is no spirit of bias that we have taken the stand that this strike had no justification either from a social or economic standpoint. With the increase in wage rates and the reduction in working hours under the textile code, cotton manufacturers may be said to have made greater concessions to labor than any other major industry. Both in respect to working conditions and money wage, the operatives in the cotton branch of America's textile industry are more happily situated than they have been at any time in recent years and possibly at any stage of the industry's history.

In making these claims, which it might be stated are based upon living costs, we think attention should be called to the fact that these benefits were granted by an industry which is subject to hazardous changes in its economic position and which even in fairly prosperous seasons is able to extract a return on capital of only a little over one per cent per annum on its investment. This is a margin so narrow as to be imperiled by further concessions due to labor demands. It is unfortunate to have the issue clouded by intemperate claims on either side. The operatives in the cotton branch of the textile industry are not living in a state of "slavery." It is doubtful if the employing interest in any industry in any country has shown a finer humanitarian spirit toward its workers than the cotton manufacturers of the United States as a whole. They have built comfortable cottages, and in the South these are surrounded by flower and vegetable gardens. The mill owners have tried in every way to foster a spirit of comradeship between themselves and their operatives, and this attitude has been manifested by providing means for recreation and amusement, the fostering of modern hygiene, and providing educational facilities hitherto unknown to tens of thousands of mill workers who come from the Appalachian hills.

Moreover, the fact that the cotton branch of the textile industry was the first to co-operate with the Administration in the adoption of a code that was regarded as a model of a broad humanitarian spirit toward labor and was acclaimed as a great forward step in industrial relations, makes this strike and the bitterness with which it has been waged by union agitators a cause of wonder-

ment to those who have watched its inception and seething development.

The textile strike, as well as most of the other labor disturbances that plague the country, represents the militant side of unionism in its struggle for power. At the same time, it is refreshing to note that labor, in its consideration of economic problems, appears to have as clear a conception of national needs as any other segment of society. In its "Monthly Survey of Business," the American Federation of Labor makes four suggestions for recovery and takes the view that present measures can restore business only over a long period of time.

Permanent recuperation, it is pointed out, must depend upon gains made by business, implying the necessity for profits. "If we know our needs," says the Survey, "and if all will co-operate in a definite program to produce our needs, no individual business man or worker need curtail his spending for fear of the future. . . . If we operate our industries in keeping with 1934 production needs, it will unquestionably be possible through the economics of quantity production to lift wages and workers' buying power to a far higher level and still leave a margin of profit."

We wish to emphasize, however, that labor in obtaining the benefits of higher wages, reduced working hours and better working conditions provided by NRA should realize that these benefits carry great responsibilities. The general public which has been sympathetic with labor will undoubtedly be alienated by any movement or agitation savoring of attempts arbitrarily to increase and consolidate organized labor's power which would operate to obstruct recovery. While it is difficult to give anything more than approximate figures, it is generally believed that the American Federation of Labor which has been in the forefront of most of this agitation, comprises about 7 per cent of the workers of this country.

TIME TO PULL TOGETHER

Amid all the confusion and bewilderment with which the present situation abounds, there is the usual disposition to make confusion worse confounded by indulgence in vituperative criticism of government. On sober consideration, we are likely to find that these explosions not only are futile, but that they are helping to destroy the one element of which the country stands most in need—confidence. It is hardly necessary to emphasize that we are still in a stage of continuing crisis, and the supreme requirement of the hour is constructive and friendly suggestion. In making this statement we do not mean to infer that this is the time for a flood of panaceas, "plans," and nostrums. Over the last five years we have had a superabundance of these.

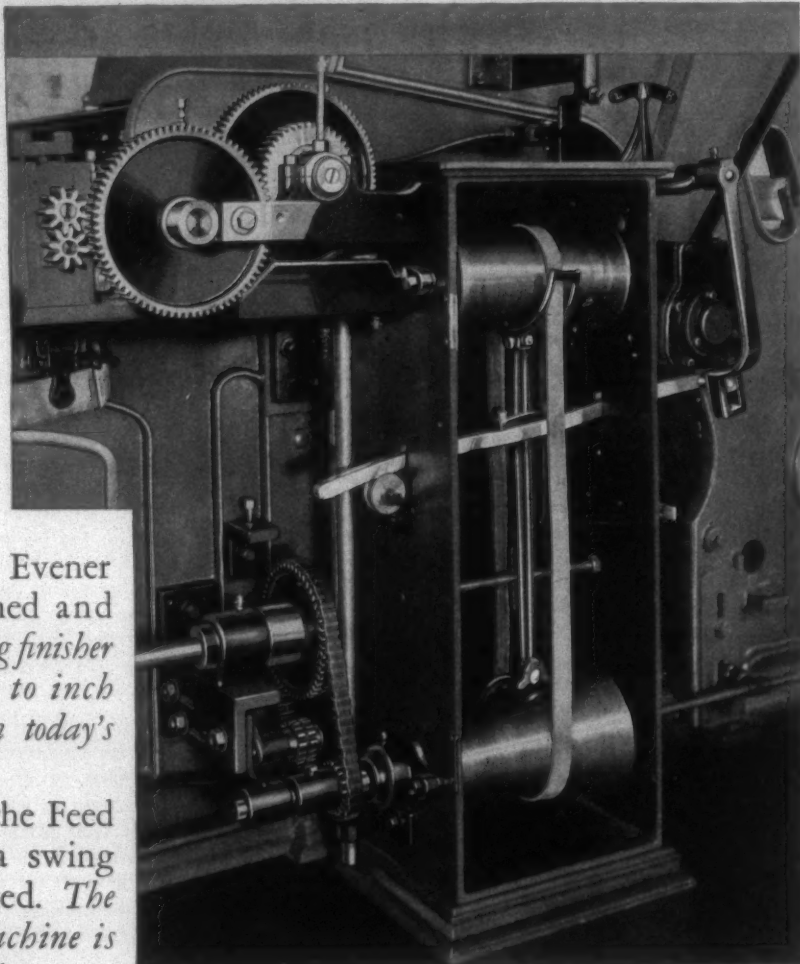
It is our view, therefore, that a brief summary of a few of the recovery measures that have been undertaken may not be out of place if accompanied by an attempt at analysis, together with a possible resort to historical comparisons.

We emphasize the need of confidence at this time, particularly in view of our fiscal position and the refunding

(Continued on Page 28)

The WHITIN 1934 Picker Installation

the result of more than one hundred years of progress in building Preparatory Machinery



F EED Regulator and Evener Motions scientifically designed and accurately built *aid in producing finisher laps with very slight inch to inch weight variation, required in today's Picker Room.*

In the breaker section, the Feed Regulator is controlled by a swing rake in the Intermediate Feed. *The amount of stock fed to the machine is thus held within very close limits.*

The finisher section Evener Motion is controlled by sixteen pedals under pedal rolls, acting on evener belt guide through double links with straight lift. *A positive and easy drive, with heavily constructed*

worms, worm wheels and spur gearing, readily interchangeable for adjustment.

Design of cone belt slide bar *compels belt eye to follow the contour of cones at all times*, insuring extreme sensitivity and efficiency in the Evener Motion.

The stock is evened BEFORE it reaches the Feed Rollers

All parts readily accessible for rapid adjustment. Cleanout doors conveniently located, of ample size. Ball-bearings used generously throughout wherever practical and advantageous.

WHITIN

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASS.

Quick Tests

For Certain Properties and Causes of Faults in Rayon Yarns and Fabrics

A Publication of the Rayon Sub-Committee

THE Rayon Sub-Committee of the A. A. T. C. C. presents below a group of tests all of which are used by one or more of its members in the course of their work with rayon yarns and fabrics. The tests are unrelated to each other and for the most part are practical rather than scientific. They have, however, proven useful to the individual members of the committee and are presented here in the hope that they may be of some use and value to others.

Certain of these tests have originated with members of the Rayon Sub-Committee. Others have been taken from various sources and adapted to the specific needs of those engaged in determining the cause of troubles found in rayon yarns and fabrics.

The sub-committee regrets that these tests are so few in number and hopes to be able to add other tests from time to time as they are developed.

Before presenting these practical and unrelated tests, we wish to point out that we have found good practice dictates yarn identification, denier, filament count, and tensile and elongation determinations be applied to every unknown case before further tests are resorted to.

(1) REMOVAL OF RAYON FROM MIXED FABRICS

The methods of removing the various types of rayon from mixed fabrics presented below cannot be used for an analytical separation but have been found exceedingly useful in removing certain types of yarns from mixed fabrics thus facilitating study to the remaining yarns. Milanese and novelty fabrics can often be advantageously studied in this way.

(1A) Removal of Silk from Mixtures Containing Viscose, Nitrocellulose, Cuprammonium or Cellulose Acetate Rayon or Cotton or Other Cellulose Fibers.

*Preparation of Alkaline Copper Glycerol**

Dissolve 10 grams $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in 100 c.c. of water, add 5 c.c. glycerine, add 20% NaOH solution slowly until the precipitate at first formed is dissolved.

Removal of Silk From Mixed Fabric

Immerse fabric 10-12 minutes at room temperature in alkaline copper glycerol† prepared as described above. If silk resists solution, warm gently and work until silk has been completely dissolved.

After silk has disappeared rinse and dry the fabric.

(1B) Removal of Regenerated Cellulose Rayons and Cellulose Fibers from Silk, Wool and Cellulose Acetate Rayon.

Preparation of Carbonizing Paste

Prepare a stiff gum paste using Gum Arabic or a similar natural gum; add 15% by weight by anhydrous aluminum chloride.

Removal of Regenerated Cellulose Rayons and Cellulose Fibers

*A. S. T. M., Page 1026, Vol. 31 (1931), Part 1.

†The alkaline copper glycerol solution should be reasonably fresh.

From Mixed Fabric

- (1) Saturate the fabric with aluminum chloride paste prepared as described above.
- (2) Dry the fabric in air or in drying oven.
- (3) Press on both sides with iron heated to 350-375 degrees Fahrenheit until fabric turns light tan in shade.
- (4) Work the fabric gently with the hands thus pulverizing the carbonized gum and cellulose material.
- (5) Wash in warm soap and water.
- (6) Rinse and dry.
- (1C) Removal of Acetate Rayon from Fabric Containing Other Fibers.

Cellulose acetate can be readily removed from mixtures by dissolving the cellulose acetate in acetone.

Iron proofed and saponified cellulose acetate cannot be removed from mixtures in this manner.

(2) MICROSCOPIC REMOVAL OF RAYON FROM MIXED FABRICS*

Examination of a mixed fabric for foreign materials and for the nature of certain defects is greatly facilitated by using mounting media possessing the proper index of refraction to microscopically "remove" one of the fibers from the fabric. The media described below are not presented as being in any way new or novel but are presented with the assurance that they have been found useful in practice.

Whereas the refractive index numbers of the fibers and oils involved in this test have been listed below, we wish to state that it is not necessary for the investigator to have available a refractometer. By starting with an oil, the refractive index of which is slightly below the fiber to be "removed" and adding one drop at a time an oil, the refractive index of which is slightly higher than the fiber, it is possible to produce a suitable mixture empirically.

"It is satisfactory to use an ordinary microscope having magnification of 500 to 100 \times . Ordinary daylight is a good light source and artificial light from a 'daylight' bulb can be used. Although the index of refraction varies with the temperature, sufficiently accurate results can be obtained at room temperatures. The object slides and cover glasses should be cleaned and free from lint, dust, etc."

"Occasionally, the fibers are completely removed when immersed in an oil having the proper index of refraction. Usually this is not the case as occluded dirt or foreign materials in the fibers themselves are generally present. Also delicate colors of Blues, Yellows, Pinks and Greens may appear in the place of the 'removed' fiber."

(2A) Removal of Acetate (refractive index 1.47)

*Methods are similar to those listed by Chamot and Mason.
(Continued on Page 24)

OBITUARY

PHILLIP L. McMAHON

Phillip L. McMahon, of Charlotte, who for many years has been prominently identified with the textile supply business in the South, died Monday afternoon in a Charlotte hospital. He had been in poor health for some time and had recently undergone treatment in a New York sanitarium after having suffered a nervous breakdown.

Mr. McMahon, who was 61 years old, was treasurer of the Textile Mill Supply Company and president of the Charlotte Manufacturing Company, makers of card clothing. He had for years enjoyed the friendship of a very large number of mill men in this section. He is survived by his wife.

Fred W. Glover, I. B. Covington, George W. Robertson and A. H. Robbins were among the well known mill men acting as honorary pallbearers at the funeral services on Tuesday.

Pass Special Low To Curb Flying Pickets

How one small Southern town is handling the problem of "the flying squadrons" of mill strikers and preventing violence to mill workers is told in dispatches from Cartersville, Ga.

Mayor T. W. Tinsley of Cartersville has signed a bill passed by the Board of Aldermen here entitled "ordinance forbidding interference with the legal rights of those who desire to work." The ordinance makes it unlawful:

"For five or more persons acting together, or in concert, or in pursuance of a common purpose or intent, to enter into, or congregate within the corporate limits of the City of Cartersville, armed with guns, pistols, knives, clubs, sticks or any other deadly or dangerous weapon, or instrument, except when such entering into or congregating within said city, shall be in furtherance of some lawful and peaceful cause.

"For five or more persons acting together or in concert, or in pursuance of a common purpose or intent, to enter into or congregate within the corporate limits of the City of Cartersville, armed with guns, pistols, knives, clubs, sticks or any other deadly or dangerous weapon or instrument for the purpose of engaging in the commission of any act of violence or any unpeaceful act or any concerted or forceful violation of the property rights, civil rights or personal rights of any other person, firm or corporation, in said city.

"For any person or persons to interfere, directly or indirectly, by force, show or display of force, intimidation, threat, signs, gestures, false reports or otherwise, with any person or persons in the pursuit of their work or calling in the City of Cartersville.

"For any person to prevent or restrain any person from going to or from his or her work or place of work, or to attempt to prevent or restrain any person from going to or from his or her work or place of work, or to prevent or restrain, or to attempt to prevent or restrain any person from remaining at his or her work or place of work.

"For any person or persons to enter upon the premises of any person, firm or corporation in the City of Cartersville for the purpose of interfering with the business of said person, firm or corporation, or to interfere directly or indirectly with the business of any person, firm or corporation in said city.

A Clean Selvage is the Hall Mark of a Perfect Fabric.

One more labor and money saving device.

A scientifically designed harness operated in unison with, but independently of, the regular loom harness. The eye coupling of the single rod hook attachment assures a perfectly flexible movement to the harness. It is, therefore, always in perfect alignment.

The length is governed by the fabric and the loom condition.

The special constructed shoulder on the heddle bar or rod assures the outside end guides always being in proper position and not interfering with the spacing of the other heddles.

Quickly attached or detached.

Positive in action - light in weight.

Equipped with special flat steel heddles.

The modern way to weave a perfect selvage.

Have a complete Steel Heddle Harness equipment.

Shipped complete ready for attaching.

Would you care to examine one?

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

2100 West Allegheny Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Southern Plant
621 E. McBee Ave.,
Greenville, S. C.
Huddersfield, Eng.

New England Office
44 Franklin St.,
Providence, R. I.
Foreign Offices
Shanghai, China

PATENT
APPLIED FOR

(B)
5TH

Text of Johnson's Address On Strike

FOLLOWING is the text of an address delivered by General Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, in New York before a meeting of the code authorities of the metropolitan area, in which he declared the textile strike "an absolute violation" of an agreement he made with Thomas McMahon last June. McMahon is president of the United Textile Workers which called the strike.

TEXT OF ADDRESS

The textile code was the first one to be presented under NRA. I had been working on it as early as March 1, 1932, long before Mr. Roosevelt became President. After exhaustive studies it was determined that a 40-hour week would re-employ all the people normally attached to the textile industry.

"Tom McMahon sat in on the arbitration and agreed with that result. Of all the codes, the textile code was subject to the most exhaustive analysis, and became a precedent for all others.

"But the moment the hearing opened and without any notice to me of a change of heart he appeared on the platform in our first great gold-fish bowl proceedings and repudiated the agreement that he made with me in the preliminary discussion.

"It was my first experience with organized labor in the textile industry and it was not encouraging.

CALLED VIOLATION

"Last June a strike was threatened in the textile industry. We reached an agreement on that controversy and on that agreement the strike was called off. The present strike is in absolute violation of that understanding. And I must say here with all the solemnity which has characterized such an announcement that if such agreements of organized labor are worth no more than this one then that institution is not such a responsible instrumentality as can make contracts on which this country can rely.

"But I would not condemn these men cavalierly. I know young Gorman. I doubt if there is a more conscientious patriot and sincere man in the country than he.

"The trouble is that, when you unleash the forces of riot and rebellion you never know when you can control them. I know now how this strike was pulled in contravention of the solemn engagements of the federation. Men circulated around the delegates and told them that the government would feed the strikers. Norman Thomas appeared and urged the strike. He is a politico. Whatever there is of economic doctrines in the socialist party, it is political first and economic afterwards, and Norman Thomas—as much as I respect and admire him—had no business there. When a strike becomes political, it has no place in the lexicon of the NRA.

FIRST WITH CODE

"The cotton textile industry is the very last place in this country where a strike should be ordered. It was the first industry to come forward with a code. The code increased employment by 140,000, or nearly 33 1-3 per cent.

"According to our studies, it increased hourly wage

rates by 70 per cent. When I think of George Sloan my heart weeps. I knew what kind of opposition he went up against.

"He overcame it all and got these concessions for labor which were opposed by practically the whole industry. It is a pity that he now has to take the rap in the dissension between labor and management of the whole proposition.

"What is it that labor now demands? A 30-hour week, a 25 per cent-increase in the wages of labor. But adding the processing tax to the increase in the price of cotton and increase of labor wages under NRA, the cost of cotton goods has been doubled.

"The increase in the price of raw cotton alone has been 100 per cent—and the farmer and the workman are yet to be heard from. The price of overalls and cotton work gloves has increased 100 per cent.

"NRA has been attacked as obscure. As a matter of fact, it is very plain. It guarantees to labor the right of bargain, collectively, through representatives of their own choosing. To my mind that is a right which is absolutely essential in our modern industrial environment.

"Industry, under NRA, is given the right to organize to the ultimate. Labor should also have that right. The other day a commentator in Harper's Magazine said that in the first draft of the law the right of labor to organize was omitted.

"As a matter of fact, labor did not want that right written into the statute. They thought they had the right inalienably, and so did I.

"I have today proposed to the industrial advisory board—and I think with their complete agreement—that they recommend to their employees industrial organization of labor, not company union, but industrial unions—one for the steel industry, one for the cotton textile industry, and so forth.

"I think that this is now a matter of moment, and I hope that it will bring peace to the most distressed situation that has arisen under the recovery act.

"I can not say much to you about the reorganization of NRA, because that is still very much in the formative stage. The President has already announced that it is to be remodeled on the form of political government. That is that legislative, judicial and executive functions are to be separated. There is only one thing that I have to say about that. Of course that is right. During the whole intense experience I have been in constant touch with that old counsellor, Judge Louis Brandeis. As you know, he thinks that anything that is too big is bound to be wrong. He thinks NRA is too big and I agree with him. I don't know whether dividing it up in this fashion will satisfy his idea or not, but I want to make one thing very plain—whatever there is of reorganization in NRA will be worked out by the President—and no one else. I think there is such a thing as too much power to repose in the hands of one man and I have said that over and over again. And the quicker it is divested from me the better I will like it.

(Continued on Page 16)

TWIST FROM CHEESES
WOUND ON THE
BARBER-COLMAN
AUTOMATIC SPOOLER
AND ASSURE
MINIMUM COST
FOR SPOOLING AND TWISTING

•

TWISTER CREELS NOW ARRANGED
FOR SPOOLS MAY BE EASILY AND
ECONOMICALLY ADAPTED FOR CHEESES
CONTAINING FROM 25% TO 100% MORE YARN

•

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Textile Bulletin Compiles Strike Comments For Newspaper Advertising

IN an effort to give the public a better appreciation of many phases of the textile strike, the Textile Bulletin is using a series of newspaper advertisements in many leading Southern papers, that are proving very effective in offsetting wild statements and claims made by the union leaders. Since the first advertisement appeared we have received hearty commendation of the idea from many mill men and from a large number of people not connected with the industry.

The following items, taken from the advertisements, are typical examples of the kind of material used.—*Editor.*

Breaking With Gorman

The action of local U. T. W. unions at Union in voting for an immediate resumption of work at three large mills of that vicinity is of unusual significance.

At these mills the local unions apparently have large memberships and when they responded to the general strike call the mills closed for want of sufficient operatives to run them. The present decision of the local unions to withdraw from the strike and to resume work is very clear evidence of the formation of a judgment that Mr. Gorman's move was a thoroughly unwise one, and that these members were not serving their own interests by following him.—*Greenville News.*

"The Right of Georgians To Work Will Be Protected"

"The right to work will be protected in Georgia."

Governor Talmadge, in his statement regarding disorder and violence in the textile strike, thus asserted a principle from which there can be no fair dissent. Men are entitled to quit work, if they are dissatisfied, and to seek through lawful methods and agencies a redress of the wrongs which they conceive themselves to have suffered. Equally, they are entitled to continue or resume their work, if they are contented. It would not be so under Communism or Fascism, but it is so under American Democracy.—*Atlanta Journal.*

Mr. Gorman Speaking

Declaring that "at least a month of struggle will be necessary to win the textile strike," Mr. Francis J. Gorman, national strike leader, is quoted by the Associated Press as saying:

"The strikers will not be allowed to suffer for want of necessities, although every strike entails some hardships. So did the Revolutionary War, but it was worth the cost."

How many readers would guess the fact that Mr. Gorman is English-born?

He talks about the American Revolution to mill workers in the shadow of Kings Mountain as if he were himself the descendant of forebears who fought there and on battlefields like Cowpens and Guilford Court House to free the Carolinas of British rule.

He was, of course, as the Associated Press has reported, the product of a British textile center.

All of which may be of no significance whatever; but it is of passing interest.—*Asheville Citizen.*

Statement of Governor Talmadge of Georgia

I have looked into the situation and found that the strikers themselves admit that the mills are paying the NRA scale of wages. In other words, the mills and the parties who wish to continue working in the mills are following the provisions of the National Recovery Act.

The strikers are petitioning for a different code and for a 30-hour week. No one has authority to do this except the code commission of the NRA.

It does not require a strike, either forced or voluntary, to petition the code commission of the NRA.

When any citizen of Georgia wants to work, they have an inalienable right, guaranteed in the constitution, to do so."

Textile Payrolls in Hickory Nearly Normal

With practically all local mills in operation, most of them with full crews and on a full-time basis, the payrolls in the Greater Hickory area rose this week-end to nearly normal proportions.

A survey made *The Record* this afternoon disclosed the fact that the total sum being distributed to workers by plants here this week-end was again back to six figures.

One or two of the larger industrial plants which pay off only every two weeks were helping swell today's total far above what had been the estimates earlier in the week.—*Hickory Record.*

"Peaceful Picketing"

Belmont, N. C., Sept. 13.—Union pickets today tore the shirt from the back of Ditchen Miller, manager of the Knit Products Company, East Belmont Hosiery Mill, and used it as a battle flag. Hundreds of pickets roamed the streets, staging demonstrations in a downpour of rain.

\$8,400,000 Yearly in Dues One Stake of U. T. W. in Strike

Washington.—An \$8,400,000 stake is one of the marks of the United Textile Workers is shooting for in the present national textile strike, it was said here today. This is based on the fact that the cotton, silk, woolen and worsted industries have upward of 700,000 employees, and one condition of strike settlement suggested by the union is recognition of U. T. W. and collection of dues by the check-off system. This means that if the point is won, which is not conceded likely, manufacturers would turn over to the U. T. W. each month \$700,000 as dues which would be deducted from workers' envelopes.

While the U. T. W. has claimed 300,000 workers as its members, figures obtained from most reliable sources indicate that prior to June 1st only 20,000 workers actually paid dues, while 50,000 are listed. Names of 65,000 other workers are listed as potential members.

The U. T. W. at all times has declined comment on the number of workers paying dues, pointing out that men out of work cannot be expected to pay dues, and that what counts is willingness on the part of men to belong to the union.—*Daily News Record.*

THE COTTON FABRIC STYLIST

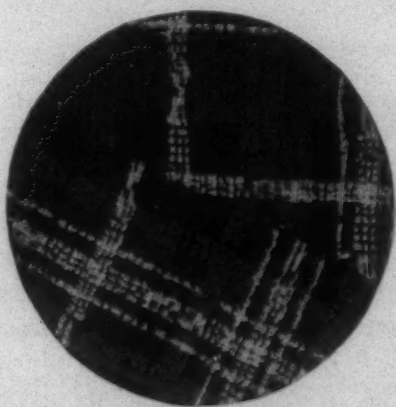
A PAGE DEVOTED TO HIS PROBLEMS

by *Harwood*

The Campbells Are Coming

"Real clan plaids" made their appearance this week in one of the larger Fifth Avenue stores. They are made up, suitably enough, in gingham, and afford splendid possibilities for special promotion, besides being extremely attractive.

Of course, the plaids are the strictly authentic ones of the old Scotch clans—designs which have survived many generations and are still held in high favor by designers who know their plaids.



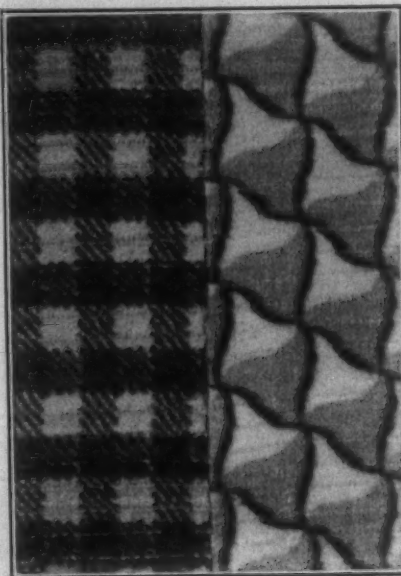
Heather Cottons

More Scotch

This same store includes a most interesting group which they call "Heather Cottons." See Swatch A—a plaid with dark background (it was shown in red, blue and green) with

the cross bars done in yellow, white and black.

The heather effect, surprisingly effective, is obtained by blurring or spotting the cross bars, rather than printing them solid. These fabrics retail at forty cents a yard, and give promise of being good Fall and Winter sellers.



Corduroys

Like a Duck's Back

Waterproofed cottons made a bow in European circles, recently. A daily trade paper reports the success of cottons treated to resist water, as presented in shirts for ski-ing. Says this paper "one often becomes warm enough ski-ing on sunny slopes to wear only a blouse as the top of one's costume, and a tumble in the snow wets it through."

Perhaps this thought has application to some of our own widely popularized and strenuous outdoor sports. A good consumer following should be glad to have sports clothes that are light weight enough to be comfortable in warmer spots or moments, and yet impervious to rain or snow.

Ribs and Patterns

Cotton corduroys with all the ridges left in and a design imposed besides are all ready for Fall selling in one of the biggest stores in New York.

Offered in bright yellow, or blue,

or a coppery red, they vary as to design. One is checked in black; another has a small conventionalized pattern (see sketch) of the background color in a darker shade, the whole design outlined with a fine black line. These corduroys add interesting surface to interesting design, and are most effective. See Swatch B, which shows the nice blend of ridged surface and conventionalized design.

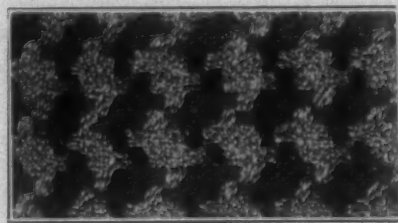
Peasant and East India

"Watch East India" might be a word for the wise cotton textile person, along about next Spring. The sweep of East Indian influence, from Paisley types down (or up) reached the proportions of a fast-moving whirlwind toward the end of the Summer, and was especially well received in bathing wear. It will probably carry over into Spring and next Summer, and is likely to be echoed in coat and dress fabrics.

The Peasant influence continues to make itself felt. Coarse weaves, bright simple colors and the peasant-embroidery effect done in print, and of course much simplified, are noted to a certain degree in ready-to-wear. They ought to be even stronger by early Spring, and good next Summer.

Fall Ratine

Cotton with some rayon makes a practical and smart fabric for Winter selling. Retailing for under a dollar a yard, this cotton again approximates the Winter woollens, as Winter cot-



Fall Ratines

tons should. Small patterns seem to be best liked in this particular group, and the background colors are soft greens, blues, reds. Cotton-and-rayon ratines in this particular style are notably soft and drapable in the hand.

The Proper . . . RING RAVELER . . . for every extile Need

Spinning or Twisting

Under This Seal



The Bowen Special Temper

Round and Square Point

Flat, Oval and Round Wire

The Bowen Vertical Steel

The Bowen Vertical Bronze

The Bowen Patented Bevel Edge

The Bowen Patented Vertical Offset

The Bowen Patented Ne-Bow Vertical

For Spinning and Twisting

For

Spinning and Twisting

Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Silk, Rayon and Asbestos Yarns **Universal Standard Ring Travelers** in all sizes and weights to meet every requirement Order now. Write for Samples.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. GREENVILLE, S. C.

AMOS M. BOWEN, *President and Treasurer*

Sales Representatives

NEW ENGLAND
MID-ATLANTIC
SOUTHERN

Carl W. Smith
Geo. H. Gilligan
Wm. P. Vaughan
Oliver B. Land

A Traveler for Every Fibre

Text of Johnson's Address On Strike

(Continued from Page 12)

"It reminds me of a poem from Swinburne that I am quoting from memory and, no doubt, inaccurately:

"From two months' love of living
From hope and fear set free,
I thank with brief thanksgiving
Whatever gods may be,
That no life lives forever,
That dead men rise up never,
That even the weariest river,
Flows somewhere safe to sea."

"It is a great pleasure to talk to members of the code authorities of New York. This is a new experience in economics. It is industrial self-government.

"This act means exactly what it says. For many years industry requested the right to act in unison. Under the anti-trust acts it was forbidden to do so. Under NRA it was at last given that right. The question is what use is going to be made of that right. Are you going to use it to exploit labor? Are you going to use it to exploit the public? Of course, if you wish it for either purpose it is going to be taken away from you and the President's great trust in you will be defeated.

"And regardless of what we hear and read by a few critics, I know, and so does our industrial advisory board, that all of industry, large and small, wants to see the recovery program carried out.

"The President made that trust very plain in his speech upon the inauguration of NRA. He has stood consistently by that position. I know that you will as consistently stand by him and use your newly-constituted powers to give to American business a new constitution based on a higher plane than any we have yet discussed.

"I know you men. I know that, in a trading contest, you take a certain pride in coming home with the other fellow's socks, garters and breeches. But that is something else again.

"That is in accordance with the rules of the old gangs. There is something in the very word 'code' that indicates a different spirit. I don't mean that the world is to be remade. But I do mean that we are now going to proceed under a sort of Marquis of Queensbury rules—that eye-gouging and knee-groining are going to be outlawed.

"I want to say a single word about the monetary policy of the United States. That also is up to you. There has been a great deal of loose talk on this subject. I once spent a great deal of time studying that. The soundness of our country's currency depends on four factors:

"(1) Its gold reserve, and the President gave you that.

"(2) It is a debtor or creditor nation—and he has maintained our status in both positions.

"(3) Has it a favorable balance of trade?—and the President maintains that.

"(4) What is its internal debtor or creditor relations?—our debt is less per capita than any other nation in the world.

"Only as to number four is there any room for argument about the United States. But as to that, I can assure you we are not going into any foolish extremes. On the three principal points, the Roosevelt dollar is the best money in the world and it will remain so. The monetary policy of the United States is sound.

YARNS



WE DON'T TELL 'EM
WE SELL 'EM



F. P. YARNS ARE ALWAYS AS REPRESENTED

"Golf yarns" are sometimes unreliable. ¶ F. P. yarns however are always as represented, insofar as care in manufacturing and vigilance in inspection can make such a thing possible. They are made by highly reputable manufacturers who pride themselves on standardization of quality, both in materials and in manufacturing methods. ¶ F. P. offerings include all popular counts and qualities—natural,



bleached or dyed — in almost any put-up commonly used. ¶ We maintain large stocks in Providence and Philadelphia.

¶ Samples and prices on request.

FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY

Yarn Merchants and Yarn Dyers. Also Manufacturers of Glazed Yarns and Machines for Dyeing and Bleaching Yarns in the Package Form, Cotton and Wool Raw Stock, Worsted Tops and Worsted Yarn on Jackpools, also Machines for Soaking Silk. Main Office and Plant at Providence, R. I. Branch Plants at Philadelphia, Pa., Greenville, S. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn. New York Rep., 40 Worth Street.

FRANKLIN PROCESS

COTTON YARNS AND CUSTOM YARN DYEING

TEXTILE BULLETIN

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JUNIOUS M. SMITH *Business Manager*

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Clear Statement on Federal Relief

IT is an open secret that the leaders of the strike pinned their hopes of winning on direct Federal relief for strikers. The latter have been assured since the beginning that the "Government will take care of you."

Due to the controversy that has been noted on this subject and a very general supposition on the part of strikers that they would be fed by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the following press statement from Washington should clear up the situation:

"The applications of strikers are being investigated, like all other cases, to determine if actual need exists," explained one official in close touch with the situation.

"Where relief jobs are available, which needy strikers can fill," he said, "the applicants are being required to work for their relief budget like anybody else."

Officials said protests of discrimination against strikers—such as that registered by Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the textile strike committee—were due to misunderstanding.

It was related that a group of textile workers who had been on relief rolls prior to the strike wanted to be freed for full time picket duty. Relief officials insisted they continue working two or three days a week.

"This insistence gave rise to the reports that strike pickets were being barred from relief rolls," the official explained.

State relief officials have been requested to submit weekly statements of additional funds needed because of the strike.

The Federal relief leaders asserted they did not anticipate a large increase in relief costs.

"Most of the strikers have resources of their own," they said. "In addition, the unions have relief funds of their own."

Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, has instructed officials to grant relief to needy strikers unless the National Labor Board or the Labor Department decides the strike is unjustified. Neither the labor board nor the labor department have made any attempt to make such a determination.

Strike Wanes Rapidly

THE textile strike in the South has waned rapidly from the high mark set by the strikers during the first week. As it reaches the end of the third week, thousands of employees are back at work in mills that have adequate protection.

Naturally the union leaders continue to issue statements showing that the strike is a complete success, but the figures are all against them.

More than 20,000 North Carolina textile workers have returned to their jobs since the general strike reached its peak and have thus put back into operation 1,394,931 spindles, according to figures by W. M. McLaurine, secretary and treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

The status of the industry in the two Carolinas was described by Mr. McLaurine as: North Carolina—total number of employees, 99,500, number of employees now working, 66,334, number of employees out on strike or idle due to the strike, 33,166; South Carolina—total number of employees, 75,100, number of employees working, 45,060, number of employees out on strike or idle because of strike, 30,040.

These figures, he said, were carefully checked with long distance telephone calls and telegrams being used in every case where there was any doubt as to their accuracy. The Cotton-Textile Institute, the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the various State associations compiled the figures.

In giving figures for the Southern States, Mr. McLaurine said that there are 193,367 employees working and 105,633 not working. Figures by States, in addition to the two Carolinas, are: Georgia, 61,000 employees, 35,000 working and 27,450 not working; Alabama, 30,000 employees, 20,000 working and 10,000 not working; Virginia, 9,900 employees, 9,900 working and none out; Mississippi, 3,700 workers, 2,729 working and 971 not working; Tennessee, 9,100 employees, 5,938 working and 3,162 not working; Texas, 5,500 workers, 5,135 working and 365 not working; Louisiana, 1,800 employees, all working; Arkansas, Oklahoma and scattered States, 3,400 employees, 2,921 working and 479 not working.

The statement of Mr. McLaurine gives a true picture of the situation. It bears out the contention made since the strike started that only a minority of mill employees wish to strike and that the majority return to the mills wherever they feel they can run their jobs without fear of physical injury.

From Letters Received

THE following are extracts from letters we have received this week:

* * *

I am certainly glad that there is one man in this community who is willing to come out flat footed and stand firmly for the rights of the Southern manufacturers.

* * *

Your courageous and consistent editorials for many months relating to President Graham's socialistic teachings should now begin to bear fruit. I have always admired your fearless way of attacking questionable policies both directly affecting the cotton industry and State and National policies. I hear many comments that never reach you, too.

* * *

I think your recent letters in the press and also in the Bulletin are doing a great deal of good. The Bulletin of course reaches more people in the mills than any other publication and doubtless has a much wider influence than the articles that occur in the general press.

* * *

I want to congratulate you upon the splendid service you are rendering the textile industry in giving to the public the facts concerning the deplorable strike which is now in force throughout this land and bringing to light the motives that undoubtedly controlled the calling of the strike. It is most essential at this time to bring before our people in their true light those who are willing to sacrifice not only the members of their own organization but the public generally in order to promote their own selfish interest.

* * *

The lead editorial in your last issue entitled "The Traitor" was damn well done, and convincing of the fact—which we, too, have been trying to stress—that the paramount purpose of this *General Racket* is industry-wide recognition of the union and *carte blanche* to stick its venal first into the pocket of every textile operative in the U. S. A. I am reprinting that editorial in my current number—and giving you, of course, the usual credit. Talk about spineless jellyfish in Congress and our State legislatures, we have them in industry—employers so hungry for profits they would sell their souls to the union if by so doing they could get the jump on reputable manufacturers and garner a few orders. The big selling houses ought to ostracize that bird at Grover, N. C., and all of his ilk.

"Johnson and Gorman"

(Editorial from New York Times, September 17, 1934)

GENERAL JOHNSON, who had himself, a good deal to do with preparing the textile code, and also in settling the threatened strike last June, had some blunt things to say about it all on Friday evening. He asserted that the present strike is an "absolute violation" of the agreement reached three months ago. He added with his customary frankness and great plainness of

speech: "I must say here that if such agreements of organized labor are worth no more than this one then that institution is not such a responsible instrumentality as can make contracts on which this country can rely."

Naturally, this forthright statement brought forth angry retorts from labor leaders. One of the most vehement was made by Mr. Gorman, Chairman of the textile strike committee. To him General Johnson had referred as a likeable young man who is doubtless "conscientious and sincere" but he proceeded to make a violent attack upon the General, accusing him of a betrayal of both the cause of labor and the policy of the Washington administration, and calling upon the President instantly to remove from office this renegade recovery administrator. But this leaves unanswered the question whether General Johnson did not state the facts and draw the correct conclusion from them.

Mr. Gorman affirmed that the agreement with the textile workers expressly reserved their right to strike. Of course it did. No man, or group can be denied the right to quit work. But if a labor union has agreed to do certain things before coming to a decision to strike and then refuses to do them, or to be bound by any understandings or pledges to which its leaders had subscribed, it puts itself, as General Johnson declared, in the position of an organization with which it is not worth while to make a contract. That phase of the dispute has been put in the right light by General Johnson's speech. The country is also coming more clearly to see that the strike was ordered less to redress grievances or advance claims than to make a demonstration of the power of the textile workers—especially their power by strikes and intimidation to unionize the Southern cotton mills. The real issues having thus been made plain, people will at least know what the dispute is about, and what the critical test of the strike during the coming week will actually mean.

Why Gorman Does Not Visit Danville

WE have read with interest the following press dispatch from Danville, Va.:

Danville, Va., Sept. 17.—Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the National textile strike committee, will be attached for non-payment of \$2,000 grocery bills, a holdover from a previous strike, if he comes here, local grocers declared today.

According to the message, Gorman purchased the food supplies here for a strike commissary in 1930.

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Georgia Mills Reopening Rapidly

Although the mills in Georgia lagged behind those of the Carolinas in getting back to work after being closed the first two weeks of the strike, the situation was much improved there this week as protection was furnished for workers who wished to work in a large number of plants.

In a statement by T. M. Forbes, secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia showed the gains made on Monday. The situation will be doubtless further improved by the time this statement is published. Mr. Forbes said Monday:

"The textile strike situation in Georgia showed very great improvement Monday, when twenty-five cotton textile plants, with a total of 696,722 spindles resumed operations after having been previously closed on account of the strike. These mills are located in various sections of the State and normally employ approximately 15,000 workers.

"Many of the mills which reopened Monday morning d'd so with full protection from State troops who were strategically placed over the week-end to guard against the 'flying mobs,' whose activities were responsible for closing most of the Georgia mills that have been shut down.

"The assurance by Governor Talmadge that the 'inalienable right to work' would be safeguarded in Georgia quieted the fears of thousands of Georgia mill workers who were terrorized last week, so that when mill whistles blew Monday morning they were ready to return to work.

"The reopening of these twenty-five mills Monday makes the situation in Georgia as follows:

"Sixty-seven mills, with 1,752,236 spindles, now in operation.

"Sixty-seven mills, with 1,519,542 spindles, closed as a result of the strike.

"Nine mills, with 77,496 spindles, closed for lack of business before the strike.

"Six mills, with 52,716 spindles, not reporting.

"Mill executives in all parts of the State have been quite enthusiastic in their praise of the manner in which General Camp and his staff have handled a very difficult situation. Troops were moved quietly and effectively into all sections where protection was needed for the employees who desired to work, and the fact that this was done entirely without violence and bloodshed is indicative of the efficiency of the officers and men who have been in charge of these activities."

Question Ability To Increase Wages

"What of the cotton industry's ability to meet strike demands for wage increases at this time?"

This question was asked by George Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, at the week-end. Mr. Sloan pointed out that the only available income tax figures of the United States Treasury Department showed that this industry during the six-year period from 1926 to and including 1931 sustained a net deficit of \$77,478,749. He also stressed the increased costs being borne by the industry at the present time.

"National Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson in his Friday night speech to code authorities in New York emphasized that this industry under its code re-employed 140,000 workers and increased average hourly wage rates by more than 70 per cent," stated Mr. Sloan. "These outstanding accomplishments for labor were made in the face of sharply increased raw material costs, a con-

stantly diminishing consumer demand and a nearly 50 per cent drop in exports.

"This industry has reiterated its determination—and we believe the great majority of our workers have faith in that determination—to further increase wages when improved general conditions and consumer demand for the industry's products justify such increases.

"Meantime, however, let's look at the situation confronting the industry at the moment.

"Raw material costs, including the processing tax, increased from 7.1c per pound in March, 1933, to 16.9c per pound in March, 1934, and in August last had reached a high point of 18.2c per pound. The burden of the processing tax alone for twelve months was a total of \$110,000,000, or 40 per cent of the industry's payrolls, while other taxes, Federal, State and local, aggregated over \$30,000,000, or approximately 7 per cent of payroll.

"The cost in wages of processing one bale of cotton rose from \$2.50 in March, 1933, to \$4.93 in March, 1934, according to United States Bureau of Labor statistics.

"Obviously, as raw material costs advance the margin between such costs and the selling price of the products—out of which manufacturing costs are paid—shrinks proportionately. It is out of such shrinking margins as have faced the industry during the past year that millions of dollars in increased wages and taxes of all kinds have had to be paid. Take, for example, a single division of the industry—print cloths. The margin in that division in August, 1934, was 25 per cent below the margin in August, 1933, and substantially lower than the margins in pre-depression years or than the average for any year from 1924 to 1930.

"Most significant of all, however, are the only available income tax figures of the United States Treasury Department. They show that this industry during the six-year period from 1926 to and including 1931 sustained a net deficit of \$77,478,749."

Broken Lug Strap Contest

The "Broken Lug Strap" contest which was announced last spring by the E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company of Danielson, Conn., aroused such widespread interest and developed so many divergent opinions and unusual problems that the judges of the contest were forced to employ textile engineering counsel—J. E. Sirrine & Co. of Greenville, S. C.—to make a survey of the entire problem thus delaying the awarding of the prizes to the following:

First Prize \$25—Furman A. Bland, Cramerton, N. C.

Second Prize \$15—C. K. Cobb, Canton Cotton Mills, Canton, Ga.

Third Prize \$15—Harry Greene, Wauregan-Quinebaug Mills, Wauregan, Conn.

Special Prize \$5—A. L. Lovelace, Mercury Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

Special Prize \$5—Harry H. Ely, Bayonne, N. J.

Special Prize \$5—E. P. Collar, Anderson Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C.

Special Prize \$5—M. W. Henry, Blackstone Weaving Co., Blackstone, Va.

The contest was open to textile mill superintendents, purchasing agents, overseers of weaving, loom fixers and weavers. The prizes were offered for the best answers to the following questions:

1. How many minutes are usually required to replace a broken lug strap?
2. How much production is lost when a lug strap breaks?
3. What per cent of lug strap breaks cause smashes?
4. What damage is done to other loom supplies when lug straps break?

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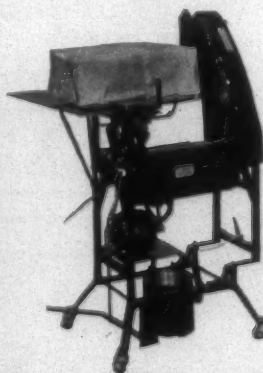
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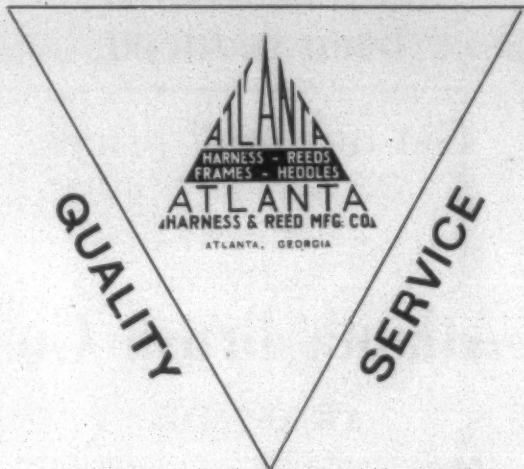
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Settles Disputes Over Rayon Cloth

(Continued from Page 4)

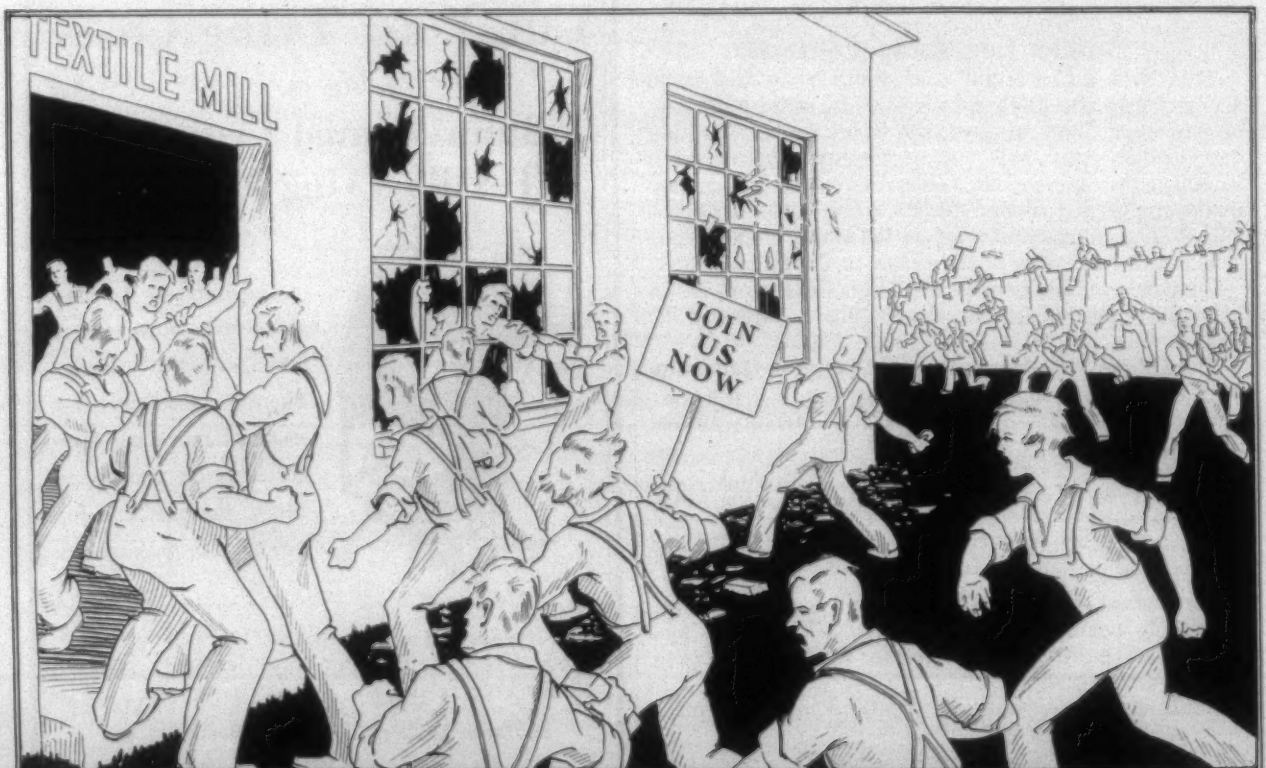
From an examination the arbitrators decided that the merchandise was defective and they directed the converter to return to the weaver the 58 pieces in the raw, the weaver to reimburse the converter for the raw goods cost amounting to \$2,700. In view of the delay in complaining about the merchandise the arbitrators did not believe that the converter was entitled to return the dyed goods, nor to the loss of profit claimed.

CONTROVERSY OVER YARN

An agent for a rayon yarn exporter in Italy claimed that a weaver should accept and pay for 100 cases of Grade A yarn undelivered against a contract calling for 200 cases, and that the weaver should also pay overdue bills amounting to \$19,000.

The weaver claimed that the yarn was inferior, containing slugs and open filaments which caused him to sustain a loss of \$6,000 because of allowances made to customers to whom he sold the finished cloth. He admitted that bills were overdue in the amount of \$19,000.

After consideration of the evidence presented the arbitrators decided that the standard of the deliveries made was a contracted for. They also were of the opinion that the weaver should have made a complaint immediately after receipt of the first lot of goods instead of waiting six months to do so. It was decided that the weaver was not entitled to any allowance and that he should pay the past due bills of \$19,000.



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October 15 to 20, 1934

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SHOW NUMBER
OCTOBER 11th

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To Non-Exhibitors

Textile equipment and supply manufacturers who have not taken space at the Show this year may still secure very effective representation there through an advertisement in this October 11th Show Number which will be distributed at Textile Hall throughout the week.

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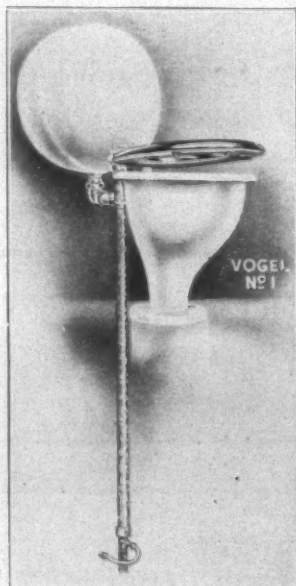
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Quick Tests for Certain Properties and Causes of Faults in Rayon Yarns and Fabrics

(Continued from Page 10)

Lemon oil possessing a refractive index of 1.47 has been found satisfactory for this purpose.

(2B) *Removal of Cotton and Regenerated Cellulose Rayon* (refractive index 1.53)

Clove oil (refractive index 1.528-1.537) plus a little oil of mirbane (nitro-benzene, refractive index 1.55) the mixture being compounded to give a refractive index of 1.53 effectively removes cotton and rayon microscopically. The compounded oil should be protected from light.

(2C) *Removal of Canton Silk* (refractive index 1.58) Bromoform (CHBr₃) index of refraction of 1.59 is satisfactory.

(2D) *Removal of Wool* (refractive index 1.545)

A mixture of clove oil (refractive index 1.528-1.537) and oil of mirbane (nitro-benzene, refractive index 1.55) the refractive index of the compounded oil being 1.545 effectively removes wool microscopically from other fibers. The compounded oil should be protected from light.

(3) QUICK DETERMINATION OF COMPLETENESS OF DESIZING OF ACETATE WARP LADIES' DRESS CREPE FABRICS

This test is based on the fact that Methylene Blue, cold, has very little affinity for acetate yarn but has a very great affinity for oils and sizing ingredients, particularly gelatine and glues.

A small sample of the fabric to be tested is immersed for five minutes in a dilute solution—approximately one-hundredth of one per cent of methylene blue at room temperature after which the fabric is given a quick rinse in cold water. Sizing materials, if present, will be colored bright blue.

(4) QUICK DETERMINATION OF TWIST IN COMBINATION ACETATE THREADS

The thread is cross-dyed and held at uniform tension under a one-inch pick glass. The twist count can be readily determined by counting the spirals. The test is especially well adapted for coarse count yarns.

(5) SHORT LENGTH DENIER DETERMINATIONS

To avoid unnecessary calculations when the denier of short lengths of rayon must be determined—weigh 90 cm. of yarn. The weight in milligrams gives the denier directly.

"It should be borne in mind that the accuracy of denier determinations necessarily decreases as the length of yarn measured and weighed decreases. On very short lengths, only the approximate denier can be determined in the manner described in this test."

(6) QUICK CROSS-SECTION DETERMINATION OF SHORT LENGTHS OF YARN

To obtain a quick rough cross-sectional view of a short strand of yarn—twist the unknown yarn with a "filler" of a known yarn of different color and pull the twisted mass into the brass condenser of the well known disc method of cross-sectioning. Proceed as usual with disc method.

When tricot and milanese fabrics must be examined for yarn identification, the tedious work of unraveling the fabric can be avoided by pulling a small piece of the fabric through the condenser and proceeding as usual.

The "brass condenser" of the disc method of cross-sectioning was described in detail in the January 7, 1929, issue of the *American Dyestuff Reporter* by A. K. Johnson. The brass condenser consists of a piece of brass rod

through the center of which has been bored a small hole, one side of which has been countersunk to facilitate threading with yarn to be cut and to serve as a means of firmly holding the sample in place.

This disc has been largely superseded by a chromium plated microscopic slide containing several holes of various sizes, each being countersunk on one side of the plate.

Many investigators prefer to work with a high grade cork. The procedure is simple. The cork is split to the center with a sharp razor blade, the thread is drawn into this slit after which the cork and thread are sectioned carefully with a sharp razor blade. The thin section of cork and yarn thus prepared are placed upon a microscopic slide for study.

(7) KNITTING TEST

Uneven stitches in circular knit goods produce a barré effect in the goods. While examination under a simple lens or better a low power binocular microscope will show uneven stitch, it is sometimes desirable to obtain figures to prove the magnitude of this defect. By marking the fabric and unraveling a definite amount of each feed, say for example one complete course and then measuring the length of the yarn so obtained a complete picture of the way the machine was set can be obtained. The yarn when measured should be under sufficient tension to straighten out the kinks. Deniers must be determined on each of the feeds as an off denier yarn has a definite influence and deductions made as to the set of the machine without denier determinations would be incorrect.

420,949 Bales Cotton Consumed in August

Washington.—Counting round as half bales, except foreign, which is in 500-pound bales, cotton bales compared with 588,902 bales the consumed during August totalled 420,949 bales compared with 588,902 bales the same month last year, according to preliminary figures made public by Department of Commerce. Consumption for the 12 months ending July 31st totalled 5,700,558 bales compared with 6,137,395 bales in the corresponding period last year.

Cotton on hand August 31st in consuming establishments totalled 1,081,218 bales compared with 1,155,556 bales the same period a year ago, and in public storage and at compresses for the two periods there was a total of 5,824,025 bales and 5,799,467 bales, respectively.

Of total consumption in August, 336,159 bales were used in the cotton-growing States, 72,579 bales in New England, and 12,211 in all other States.

Statistics for August include: 7,826 bales Egyptian cotton, 2,864 bales other foreign cotton, and 846 bales American Egyptian. Linters consumed during August and not included in above statistics totalled 61,228 bales compared with 82,736 bales the same month last year.

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Manager

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Institute Charts Gains for Workers

The Cotton-Textile Institute issued data taken from Government statistics showing the advances labor has made under the NRA.

The data shows that hourly wages have steadily increased during the operation of the code, notwithstanding decreased business; that weekly earnings, although reduced temporarily during the summer on account of part-time labor, are greater, when ad-

justed to living costs, than in 1929; that the number of persons employed, which had reached 140,000 in excess of March, 1933, remains, in the face of diminished business, at about 100,000 in excess of March, 1933, and that the industry's wage bill, i.e., aggregate payrolls, is being maintained at a level substantially above previous years, notwithstanding the reduced work week for three months this summer, averaging about 28 hours per employee, and the greatly reduced volume of manufacturing activity.

The data is taken from the figures of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and from those of the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce.

The statistical position on each of the matters of wage rates, weekly earnings, employment and payrolls is available from the institute in the form of charts.

Council Upholds Change In Cotton Garment Code

Washington—NRA advisory council turned down the cotton garments code authority proposal for revision of the Presidential order, which, on October 1st, will reduce working hours while maintaining present wage levels in the industry. Council members minimized the danger of non-acceptance of the order.

The order gives about 175,000 workers a 36-hour work week instead of the present 40, maintains hourly rates, and increases piece rates 10 per cent. About 90 per cent of the industry operates on piece work, but of that number about 60 per cent is paid the minimum wage, which is higher than for piece work.

Industry members met in New York and issued reports they would not obey the executive order, following which labor leaders declared workers would be called out in any factory refusing to comply.

Raymond A. Walsh, general counsel of the code authority, asked the advisory council to eliminate the 10 per cent increase in piece rates, although insisting the whole order was looked on unfavorably by operators.

The council voted unanimously to maintain the complete terms of the order.

New Rayon Plants For Germany

It is reported that discussions are at present taking place between representatives of the Government and the rayon industry concerning the construction of new rayon factories in Germany, whereby the productive capacity of the industry would be increased by some 50 to 75 per cent. It is stated that the Government is prepared to grant special subsidies for the purpose.

Paul B. Eaton

PATENT LAWYER

1408 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

514 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Former Member Examining Corps
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World Cotton Use 12,560,000 Bales for Six Months

Washington.—World consumption of cotton for the six months ended July 31, 1934, totalled 12,560,000 running bales compared with 12,534,000 running bales for the corresponding six months of 1933, according to statistics compiled by the International Cotton Federation representing approximately 90 per cent of world cotton spin-dleage and made available by the Department of Commerce.

Converted to equivalent 500-pound bales, world consumption during the 12 months from August 1, 1933, to July 31, 1934, amounted to 23,960,000 bales against 23,332,000 bales for the corresponding period of 1932-1933, it was stated.

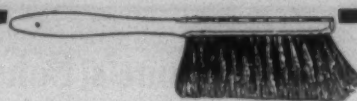
Mill stocks of cotton held by members of the International Cotton Federation at the end of July, 1934, totalled 5,012,000 equivalent 500-pound bales compared with 4,788,000 bales on July 1, 1933, according to the statistics.

Types of cotton consumed during the 12 months ended July 31, 1934, with comparisons for the corresponding period of 1933 are shown as American, 13,539,000 running bales against 14,170,000; Indian, 3,911,000 against 3,460,000; Egyptian, 1,695,000 against 1,428,000; all other, 4,815,000 against 4,274,000, it was stated.

Output of Cotton Goods Last Week 75% Of Capacity

Figures on production of cotton goods in the United States, for the week ended September 8th were about 70 per cent of capacity, according to data just made available by the Cotton-Textile Institute. This istaken to support the estimate of George A. Sloan, at that time, that about three-quarters of the equipment was in operation at the end of the first week of the strike. Production for the week ended September 8th is given out as having been 75 million yards, comparing with 110 million yards or slightly over 87 per cent for the week previous. As these statistics are furnished to the Government, they are considered official.

These production figures may be startling to a great many who had an idea that output had been held down considerably more than apparently seems to have been the case. Based on the general reports of mill activity last week, it is likely that output has continued about unchanged. In other words, with many of the outstanding groups, running steadily, it has been possible to maintain yardage produced at a substantial percentage, even though numerous other units were closed.



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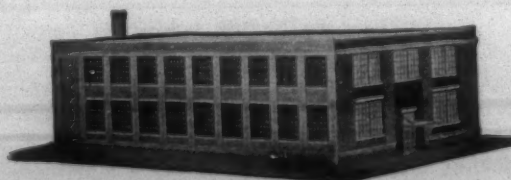
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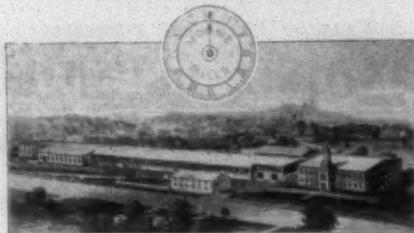
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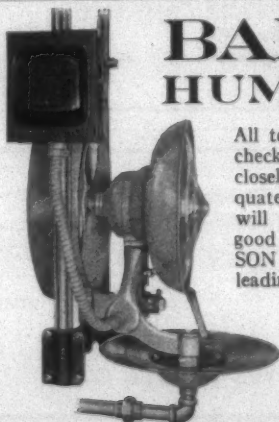
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Cotton and Other Problems

(Continued from Page 8)

operations now under way, together with their possible ramifications and repercussions on our credit situation and our economic and industrial position.

We believe that we are correct in stating that the present Administration based its recovery program largely on the hypothesis of the helpful influence of higher prices and higher wages. Certain measures were undertaken in the expectation of mildly inflationary results, including the nationalization of gold and the devaluation of the gold content of the dollar, as well as certain inflationary implications expected to be drawn from the nationalization of silver. In addition to this, there has been government spending on a gigantic scale, but we doubt if the average citizen of the country feels justified in criticising either expenditures for relief or outlays for public works, reasonably kept within bounds, or the undertakings to supply credit for home owners, housing, farm mortgage relief, and loans to railroads.

In other words, it is becoming increasingly evident that the natural enthusiasm of our people carried us to extravagant excesses on borrowed capital in the boom period, and therefore the inevitable aftermath forced the government into the position of shock absorber and rescuer on a scale the magnitude of which is just now being disclosed.

These fiscal acts and these expenditures undoubtedly have given rise to grave misgivings, even in quarters friendly to the Administration. Doubt has been expressed regarding the efficacy of lasting benefits likely to ensue from the fiscal acts, and it has been feared that government spending, once undertaken on a huge scale, could not be checked. In brief, in the immortal words of the late Alexander Legge, at that time chairman of the Federal Farm Board and speaking of buying to sustain prices, with the operation once started, "there is no good place to stop."

At all times it is essential to bear in mind that the Administration at its inception was confronted with a situation which made these expenditures imperative. They were temporary in character and designed to prime the pump and to tide the nation over the time when it would be possible to refund the government short and long term obligations and permit the release of bank credit for commercial and industrial purposes.

Undoubtedly there has been much uneasiness over the large percentage of government obligations held by the banks, and the question has been raised whether with this load the banks could provide sufficient funds for a large expansion of business. We believe that any anxiety with regard to the amount of credit available for business expansion for some time to come is unjustified.

There is evidence on all sides demonstrating the abundance of funds awaiting investment, and the volume of investment demand should be sufficient to take care of all offerings. The one requirement to such an eventuality is confidence on the part of the investment community in the validity and safety of government securities.

As we see it, this confidence can be inspired by a definite assurance from the President that there will be no further manipulation of our currency, and that the emergency expenditures will be diminished as rapidly as is socially and economically feasible. It is reasonable to believe that with the refunding operations carried to completion the credit available for business and industry

will automatically expand to a volume sufficient to provide for all productive and distributive requirements.

Finally, before we become too greatly disturbed over the price level of government securities, it might be just as well to remember that in the deflation period of 1920, government bonds sold in the low 80's.

In the earlier part of this discussion, we referred to the price hypothesis on which the administration initiated its recovery program. In the last analysis, the fundamental requirement of a sound economy is equilibrium and a balanced relationship between various groups of producers and consumers. In this connection it might not be out of place to consider the principle upon which Great Britain initiated its recovery. This country, in September, 1931, devalued its currency. At that time, Crump's Commodity Index, the British standard, stood at 61.5. When devaluation was announced, there was a brief advance, due to speculative operations based on the inflation idea, carrying the index to 64. At this point the Bank of England, with a view to securing to the public the full benefits of the increase in consumption of domestic products resulting from a thirty per cent devaluation, undertook a price deflationary policy by contracting commercial credit through open market operations, causing the index to decline to 58.8 by June, 1932. By this operation, the purchasing power of the public was increased, and a self-sustaining rise in prices then ensued as a result of increased demand. There has been a policy of careful price control, and the Crump Index on August 10th stood at 65.5.

The outcome of this policy has been an expansion in consumption and a rise in trade, accompanied by a sharp reduction in unemployment and an absorption of hundreds of thousands of workers into industry.

It may be interesting to examine the economic aspects of the theory upon which our recovery program was based, the assumption that a rise in prices would increase the buying power of producers to such an extent that our wobbly economic position would be stimulated. It is possible that this hypothesis ignores one important point, namely, that there is no general rise in purchasing power, because the number of actual consumers is larger than the number of actual producers, and the price rise either cancels the effect of the general economic benefits to producers, or actually reduces the sum total of effective buying power.

With this example before us, it might be contended that our recovery program should be modified and that a mildly deflationary policy should be adopted. We do not subscribe to such a view. In the first place, we think that the stimulus from our price rise of last year, with its hopeful psychology, was a benefit that should be acknowledged. Moreover, we see no need for price deflation, with its invariable accompaniment of defeatist psychology. It is our belief that with our general commodity index sustained around the present level, it should be possible to correct numerous disparities between various producing and consuming groups, and give the country the basis for a prolonged period of sound prosperity.

This ironing out process has been under way for some time, and with progress toward the restoration of equilibrium between the various groups there is an automatic increase in general purchasing power. This, we believe, should be sufficient to make price deflation unnecessary.

Definite recovery, as we have stated above, should be the logical outcome of a completion of refunding operations through the absorption of government securities by the American investment public and the release of bank credit for the expansion of business and industry.

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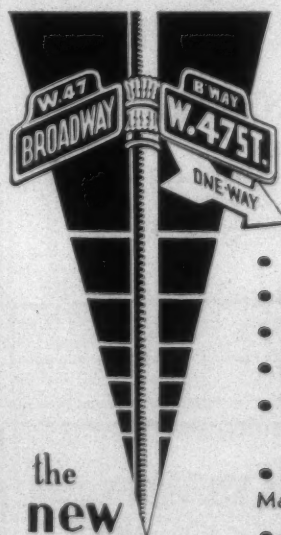
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COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets were more active at the close of the week, due to the fact that buyers found spot goods hard to locate. Prices were stronger. Mills which are not yet operating stated that they needed most of the stock of ill existing orders. Buyers showed more interest as they began to realize the difficulty in securing goods wanted at once.

The print cloth list generally stood at $7\frac{3}{4}c$ for the $38\frac{1}{2}$ -inch 5.35-yard 64x60s, although some second hands had spots which they would move at $7\frac{1}{2}c$ and a few first hands would sell fairly nearby contracts but no actual spots at $7\frac{1}{2}c$. On 39-inch 4-yard 80 squares, $9\frac{3}{8}c$ was considered the market for spots, with only one or two mills offering any delivery under that figure.

Sheetings were moved up and several styles had been sold at sharp advances. The sheeting situation was much stronger, with many styles not available for quick delivery in more than one or two sources, and some not offered for spot shipment in any source.

Carded broadcloths were not greatly changed, but the 80x60s were reported to have sold in moderate volume at $7\frac{3}{8}c$, and advances of $\frac{1}{8}c$. For 100x60s there were some mills which still take $9\frac{3}{8}c$, but the majority held for $9\frac{1}{2}c$.

In the fine goods division trading continued light as buyers found it very difficult to get any business through. It was reported that on several styles mills quoted deliveries two to three weeks ahead, but had no spots. Some of the mills which were down by strike were offering to sell later contracts, subject to ability to ship, but few buyers were willing to make commitments on this basis. The fine goods situation so far as the strike was concerned had not greatly changed, and it was still difficult to get through any business on actual spot goods.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	$5\frac{1}{8}$
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, $38\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	$8\frac{1}{8}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	$10\frac{1}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	$8\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, standard	$10\frac{3}{4}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	19
Denims	$15\frac{1}{2}$
Dress ginghams	$16\frac{1}{2}$
Staple ginghams	$9\frac{1}{4}$
Standard prints	$7\frac{1}{2}$

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The cotton yarn market was generally quiet last week. Prices were generally unchanged. The lower cotton market was given little consideration by spinners and a strong movement to get prices up is expected when the strike is over. Some spinners are already much firmer in their attitude.

A number of sale cotton yarn mills in the Carolinas, which had been closed by the strike, were able to resume operations during the week, at least in part, local yarn houses reported, but thus far very little additional yarn has found its way into this market. Dealers say their supplies on hand here are very low.

At shipping points in New York State and New England, it was said, yarn stocks not already designated for certain customers are also far below normal. Locally, customers are doing plenty of shopping around before locating yarn suitable to their needs, available for immediate use, at prices they are willing to pay.

Local sellers who followed the policy of shipping out whatever yarn they had on hand, without raising their prices to regular customers, this week had so little left that sources had to be sought out that could promise to make up small lots for quick shipment.

Quotations of previous low-priced houses here have been advanced a cent or more since last week. Leading houses here have been fairly successful in maintaining deliveries on their standing contracts and have not raised their prices in more than a month.

The latest report received from the institute showed plenty of demand for carded yarn, the total for the week under review being close to 3,800,000 pounds, the sales of carded knitting yarn playing a relatively small part, and most of the business going to selling agents. Sales of colored yarn dropped to around 200,000 pounds or less than half the total for the previous week.

With the knitting season now in force dress goods makers are turning in every direction to locate what they need, just so the prices asked are not too high to discourage production.

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10s	28½	40s	42½-43½
12s	29	40s ex.	44½-45
14s	29½	50s	52½
16s	30	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
20s	31½	8s	28½
26s	33½	10s	28½-29
30s	35½	12s	29-29½
40s	42	16s	30½-31
Southern Single Skeins		20s	31½-32
8s	28	Carpet Yarns	
10s	28½	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	
12s	29	and 4-ply	
14s	29½	Colored strips, 8s, 3	
16s	30	and 4-ply	
20s	31½	White carpets, 8s, 3	
26s	33½	and 4-ply	
30s	35½	Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
36s	40	8s, 1-ply	
40s	41½	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	
8s	28-29	12s, 2-ply	
10s	28½-29	16s, 2-ply	
14s	29½-30	20s, 2-ply	
16s	30-30½	30s, 2-ply	
20s	31½-32	36s, 2-ply	
24s	34-34½	Southern Frame Cones	
26s	34½-35	8s	
30s	36½-37	10s	
30s ex.	37½-38	12s	
40s	42½-43½	14s	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		16s	
8s	28-28½	18s	
10s	28½-29	20s	
12s	29-29½	22s	
14s	29½-30	24s	
16s	30-30½	26s	
20s	31½-32	28s	
24s	34-34½	30s	
26s	35-35½	40s	
30s	36½-38		

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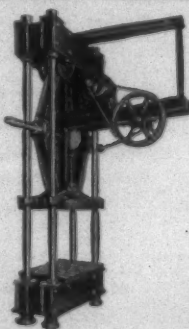
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General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses, Atlanta, Ga. E. H. Glinn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. D. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices, Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodrich, B. F., Rubber Co., The, 200 S. Brevard St., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps., W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Pye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.

Graton & Knight Co., Worcester, Mass. Sales Reps.: R. W. Davis, Graton & Knight Co., 313 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.; D. A. Ahlstrand, 1271 N. Morningside Drive, Atlanta, Ga.; D. F. Gordon, Graton & Knight Co., 115 S. 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.; O. D. Landis, 1709 Springdale Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; D. J. Moore, 1286 Overton Park, Memphis, Tenn.; H. L. Cook, Graton & Knight Co., 2615 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex. Jobbers: Alabama Machinery & Supply Co., Montgomery, Ala.; McGowan-Lyons Hdw. & Supply Co., Mobile, Ala.; C. C. Anderson, 301 Woodside Bldg., Annex, Greenville, S. C.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Charleston, S. C.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Miami, Fla.; Cameron & Barkley Co., Tampa, Fla.; Smith-Courtney Co., Richmond, Va.; Taylor-Parker Inc., Norfolk, Va.; Battery Machinery Co., Rome, Ga.; Columbus Iron Works, Columbus, Ga.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Dallas Belting Co., Dallas, Tex.; Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Keith-Simmons Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Lewis Supply Co., Memphis, Tenn.; Lewis Supply Co., Helena, Ark.; Southern Supply Co., Jackson, Tenn.; E. D. Morton & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Standard Supply & Hdw. Co., New Orleans, La.

Greensboro Loom Reed Co., Greensboro, N. C. Geo. A. McFetters, Mgr. Sales Rep., Geo. H. Batchelor, Phone 2-3034, Greensboro, N. C.

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H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agt. Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., W. H. Brinkley, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Walter Andrew, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; C. L. Elgert, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Davidson, 2401 Maplewood Ave., Richmond, Va.; E. R. Holt, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; C. B. Kinney, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; D. O. Wylie, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. J. Reilly, 2855 Peachtree, Apt. No. 45, Atlanta, Ga.; James A. Britain, 722 27th Place South, Birmingham, Ala.; J. W. Byrnes, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.; B. E.

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Osborn Mfg. Co., Materials Handling Div., 5401 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, O. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

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Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

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Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant, 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C., H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps., W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

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Stone, Chas. H., Stone Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Stonhard Co., 401 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. W. E. Woodrow, Sou. Dist. Mgr., 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

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Textile Shops, The, Franklin St., Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. Eaddy, Sec. and Treas.

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Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps., William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C., Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I., with Southern office and stock room at 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C. Also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., Webb Durham, 2029 E. Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Directory Lists 8,803 Plants

The sixty-ninth annual edition of Davison's Textile Blue Book has just been published, listing 8,803 separate textile plants and 15,345 dealers in textiles and allied products.

The vast changes that have taken place in the industry during the past year are shown in the changes necessary in the 1934 directory to bring it to date. The publishers of the Blue Book point out that ordinarily the corrections necessary affect about 20 per cent of the lines. This year corrections of 63 per cent of the lines were necessary.

Aside from the twenty-two various indices covering the industry, features of interest are: Textile Associations; Index to Raw Cotton Merchants; Cotton Warehouses with insurance ratings; a personal revision of foreign cotton-firms' reports.

A section showing all mills with dye houses is a valuable department for chemical and dyestuff firms. A classified Directory of Dyers and Finishers is given.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

For Sale

At give-away prices, all machinery and equipment used in 8,500 spindle mill. Will sell any part of whole at bargain prices. F. C. N., care Textile Bulletin.

For Quick Sale at Low Price Offer

- 1—2 section Sargent Raw Stock Dryer, new in 1926, used less than four years. Splendid condition. Price \$550.00 mill floor.
- 1—48" belt drive Tolhurst Extractor. \$125.00 mill floor.
- 1—Lot of 20" diameter loom beam heads with gear and friction let-off.
- 1—3 roll Calender, 38" goods, one hot and two husk rolls. Link belt chain drive.
- 1—20 H.P. and 1—30 H.P. General Electric Motors.

Hamilton Machinery Co.
P. O. Box 1355 Charlotte, N. C.

Textile Exporters Name Committee

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Textile Export Association it was voted to enlarge the existing committee which is handling negotiations with the Department of State concerning the reciprocal trade agreements effecting textiles.

The new body will probably be constituted as follows: Henry G. F. Lauten of the Prince-Lauten Corpor-

ation as chairman, W. C. Plans of Neuss, Hesslein & Co., N. W. Vanderhoff of the Turner-Halsey Export Co., F. H. Hillery of the Manufacturers Textile Export Co., A. Cornhall of the William Barrel Co., W. A. O'Leary of the J. L. Bailey Co., A. L. Singer of the Pacific Mills, F. L.

Meyer of M. C. D. Borden & Sons, and M. J. Cuffe of Brune, Pottberg & Co.

Mr. Lauten, as chairman of the committee, stated that the question of the newly signed Cuban treaty would be discussed and methods would be found, if possible, to obtain more equitable treatment in regard to that country, which ranks as the largest export market after the Philippines. It was suggested by another member of the committee that the only possible means of circumventing the Cuban Government that quotas should be placed on textile imports from all countries except the United States, using the 1928 figures as the basis. Such a system would affect England but little, but would practically remove Japan from the field, it was said.

Expects Investigation Of Rayon Yarn Tariff

Conclusion of the reciprocal trade treaty with Cuba and the opening of negotiations for a similar treaty with Belgium indicate that sooner or later the rayon tariff probably will be investigated together with many other tariff schedules, according to the *Textile Organon*, monthly publication of the Tubize Chatillon Corporation. It states:

"For example, in talking to a prominent knitter recently, we found him most surprised to learn that there was no import duty on the raw silk brought into this country. Thus we set down this point here in case there may be others who also are uninformed on this matter.

"A second empirical point is that rayon production in Japan continues to grow rapidly; estimates are that the 1934 production there will reach 140,000,000 pounds and that 1935 production will be 200,000,000 pounds. Raw silk production meanwhile shows no increase. The question as to what these coincident facts indicate as they apply to United States tariff policy may well be examined by the industry.

"Besides advocating a tariff duty on raw silk imports, one factor in the industry suggests that because we have domestic control of cotton and wool production in this country, and because the domestic production of rayon is greatly influenced (indirectly regulated) by labor, hour and other code restrictions, we should, therefore, have a quota or allotment plan inaugurated for raw silk imports."

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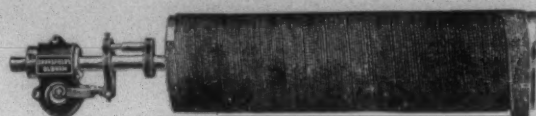
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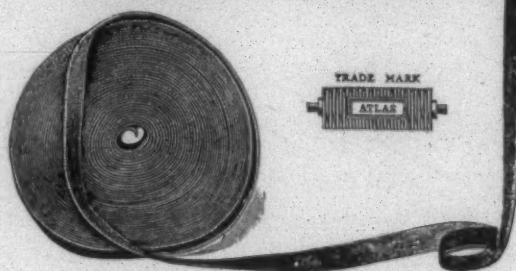
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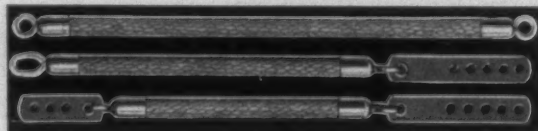
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